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15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
16 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION  
17

18 IN RE: TOYOTA MOTOR CORP.  
19 UNINTENDED ACCELERATION  
20 MARKETING, SALES PRACTICES,  
21 AND PRODUCTS LIABILITY  
LITIGATION,

22 This document relates to:

23 AMENDED FOREIGN ECONOMIC  
24 LOSS MASTER CONSOLIDATED  
COMPLAINT

Case No. 8:10ML2151 JVS (FMOx)

**TMCC'S MEMORANDUM OF  
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO  
DISMISS AMENDED FOREIGN  
ECONOMIC LOSS MASTER  
CONSOLIDATED COMPLAINT  
(F.R.C.P. 12(B)(6))**

*[Notice of Motion and Motion, Request  
for Judicial Notice and [Proposed]  
Order filed concurrently herewith]*

Date: April 4, 2011  
Time: 1:30 p.m.  
Judge: Hon. James V. Selna  
Courtroom: 10C

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 The Amended Foreign Economic Loss Master Consolidated Complaint (the  
3 "Amended Foreign MCC") (Dkt. No. 449) alleges thirteen claims against five  
4 Toyota entities, including defendant Toyota Motor Credit Corporation ("TMCC").  
5 As demonstrated below, the allegations, as they relate to TMCC, are insufficient to  
6 state a cause of action, and TMCC should therefore be dismissed from this lawsuit.<sup>1</sup>

7 Foreign plaintiffs seek to represent Toyota consumers in the following  
8 countries: Mexico, China, Germany, Turkey, Jamaica, Peru, South Africa, Egypt,  
9 Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Guatemala, Russia and Australia. (Amended  
10 Foreign MCC, ¶¶ 36-79.) Plaintiffs assert several claims, all arising out of their  
11 purchase of an allegedly defective Toyota vehicle. (Amended Foreign MCC,  
12 ¶ 299.) The only relationship alleged by each of the named foreign plaintiffs with  
13 Toyota is the purchase of a Toyota vehicle in one of the aforementioned countries  
14 and foreign plaintiffs' exposure to Toyota advertising. *Id.*

15 Although TMCC is lumped into plaintiffs' broad definition of "Toyota," it  
16 merely offers vehicle financing, insurance and other financial products to motor  
17 vehicle buyers and dealers. (*See* Foreign Economic Loss Plaintiffs' RICO Statement  
18 ("RICO Statement") at 3:24-27 (Dkt. No. 615).) More fundamentally, *it is*  
19 ***undisputed that TMCC conducts business only in the United States and Puerto***  
20 ***Rico.*** Request for Judicial Notice ("RJN"), Exhibit A at 4.<sup>2</sup>

21 Absent from the pleadings are allegations demonstrating any relationship  
22 whatsoever between any of the foreign plaintiffs, on the one hand, and TMCC, on  
23 the other. ***Indeed, not a single foreign plaintiff alleges he or she financed the***  
24 ***vehicle through TMCC or that the alleged claims relate in any way to TMCC***

25 <sup>1</sup> TMCC also joins in and incorporates by reference the separate motion to  
26 dismiss filed by the other Toyota entities foreign plaintiffs have sued.

27 <sup>2</sup> In ruling on 12(b)(6) motions, a court may take into consideration matters of  
28 which it may take judicial notice. *Tellabs v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551  
U.S. 308, 322 (2007).

1 **financing.** This is no mistake; as noted above, TMCC does no business in any of  
2 the countries included in the Amended Foreign MCC, and thus none of the plaintiffs  
3 or absent putative class members *could have* financed their vehicles through TMCC.  
4 Foreign plaintiffs therefore have not—and cannot—allege facts suggesting a  
5 plausible basis for relief against TMCC, and the Amended Foreign MCC should be  
6 dismissed as to TMCC. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 557 (2007).

7       Rather than recognize this reality and properly exclude TMCC as a defendant,  
8 the Amended Foreign MCC attempts to sweep in TMCC through its group  
9 definition of "Defendants," such that nearly every allegation applies to each of the  
10 defendants. This tactic fails. The law is clear that such group pleading does not  
11 meet applicable pleading standards under *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949-50  
12 (2009) and its progeny.

13       In summary, no contractual or other relationship between foreign plaintiffs  
14 and TMCC is alleged (nor could it exist) that would subject TMCC to any duty to  
15 foreign plaintiffs. For this reason, foreign plaintiffs' claims against TMCC fail and  
16 must be dismissed.

## 17 **II. THE COMPLAINT FAILS TO STATE A CLAIM AGAINST TMCC**

### 18 **A. The Amended Foreign MCC Fails To Allege Facts Demonstrating** 19 **A Plausible Claim For Relief Against TMCC**

20       Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) "can be based on the lack of a cognizable legal  
21 theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory."  
22 *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988). "While a  
23 complaint . . . does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff's obligation to  
24 provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitlement to relief' requires more than labels and  
25 conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of cause of action will not  
26 do." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555.

27       A complaint must therefore state a plausible claim to survive a motion to  
28 dismiss. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 557 ("The need at the pleading stage for allegations

1 plausibly suggesting (not merely consistent with) [a cause of action] reflects the  
2 threshold requirement of Rule 8(a)(2) . . . ."). In other words, the facts, assumed as  
3 true, must demonstrate that plaintiffs' claims are not merely conceivable, but  
4 actually plausible. *Id.* The claim must make sense.

5 In *Twombly*, at issue was the sufficiency of plaintiffs' allegations for their  
6 claim under § 1 of the Sherman Act. The Court held: "stating such a claim requires  
7 a complaint with enough factual matter (taken as true) to suggest that an agreement  
8 was made. Asking for plausible grounds to infer an agreement . . . simply calls for  
9 enough fact [sic] to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal  
10 evidence of illegal agreement." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556. Because plaintiffs  
11 "rest[ed] their § 1 claim on descriptions of parallel conduct and not on any  
12 independent allegation of actual agreement among [defendants]," their claim failed.  
13 *Id.* at 564.

14 Foreign plaintiffs' claims against TMCC similarly come up short, as they have  
15 failed to allege (nor can they allege) any facts suggesting that their claims against  
16 TMCC are plausible. TMCC provides retail leasing, retail and wholesale financing,  
17 and other financial services to motor vehicle dealers and their customers for the  
18 purchase of new or used cars and trucks. (*See* RICO Statement at 3:24-27 (Dkt. No.  
19 615); RJN, Ex. A at 6.) TMCC conducts business only in the United States and  
20 Puerto Rico. (RJN, Ex. A at 4.)

21 The allegations related to each of the representative foreign plaintiffs fail to  
22 demonstrate any nexus between TMCC and their product defect-based claims. The  
23 representative foreign plaintiffs allege purchase of a Toyota vehicle in a foreign  
24 country, exposure to Toyota advertisements allegedly touting the safety and  
25 reliability of Toyota vehicles, and the absence of any disclosure of the alleged risk  
26  
27  
28

1 of unintended acceleration.<sup>3</sup> (Amended Foreign MCC, ¶¶ 36-79.) For example, the  
2 Amended Foreign MCC alleges the following as to plaintiff Eliza Esquivel Lozano,  
3 citizen of Mexico:

4 "Ms. Lozano owns a 2009 Toyota Corolla . . . which she  
5 purchased as a new vehicle from an authorized Toyota  
6 dealership located in . . . Mexico. Ms. Lozano  
7 experienced three SUA incidents which occurred in May,  
8 September and October 2010. . . . Ms. Lozano saw  
9 advertisements for Toyota vehicles on television, in  
10 magazines, on billboards, in brochures at the dealership,  
11 and on the Internet during the several years before she  
12 purchased her Toyota Corolla on July 25, 2008. Although  
13 she does not recall the specifics of the many Toyota  
14 advertisements she saw before she purchased her Corolla,  
15 she does recall that safety and reliability were a very  
16 frequent theme across the advertisements she saw. Those  
17 advertisements about safety and reliability influenced her  
18 decision to purchase her Corolla. Had those  
19 advertisements or any other materials disclosed that  
20 Toyota vehicles could accelerate suddenly and  
21 dangerously out of the driver's control, and lacked a fail-  
22 safe mechanism to overcome this, should would not have  
23 purchased her Corolla. She certainly would not have paid  
24 as much for it, but regardless of that, she wouldn't have  
25 purchased it."

26 (Amended Foreign MCC, ¶ 37). The allegations of the other 43 representative  
27 foreign plaintiffs are not materially different—none of them having anything to do  
28 with TMCC.

Most important, *not a single foreign plaintiff alleges that he financed the  
purchase or lease of an allegedly defective Toyota vehicle through TMCC. Id.*  
However, in their RICO statement foreign plaintiffs assert as the factual basis for  
their claims against TMCC that "TMCC helped finance the purchase of Toyota  
vehicles that it was aware were defective . . . ." (See RICO Statement at 4:1-2.) Yet  
no such allegation is included in the Amended Foreign MCC—undoubtedly because

<sup>3</sup> As noted in Toyota Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Foreign Plaintiffs'  
Amended Complaint ("Toyota Defs.' Mot. to Dismiss"), footnote 3, the sole  
exception is the Jamaican putative class representative, who alleges he  
purchased his Toyota vehicle in Riversdale, Georgia. But even he does not  
allege any financial or other relationship with TMCC.

1 foreign plaintiffs cannot make the allegation consistent with Rule 11. And the  
2 RICO statement still fails to set forth any nexus with TMCC; foreign plaintiffs  
3 pointedly avoid representing that the "Toyota vehicles" about whose defects TMCC  
4 was purportedly aware were purchased or leased by any of the foreign named  
5 plaintiffs, or, indeed, by anyone in the putative class countries. Nor could they, as  
6 TMCC does no business in the countries represented by foreign plaintiffs and thus  
7 has provided no financing to foreign plaintiffs themselves, or any member of the  
8 putative class. (RJN, Ex. A at 4, 6.) Accordingly, TMCC could not, knowingly or  
9 otherwise, have engaged in the conduct alleged in the Amended Foreign MCC or the  
10 RICO statement.

11 While foreign plaintiffs might have financed their vehicles through foreign  
12 Toyota financial entities (*not* TMCC) doing business in some of the putative class  
13 countries, foreign plaintiffs have not pled any such allegations; nor would such  
14 entities be subject to this Court's jurisdiction. (*See* Toyota Defs.' Mot. to Dismiss,  
15 § V.) Instead, foreign plaintiffs name the U.S. entity—TMCC—without regard to  
16 the absence of any connection to their worldwide claims.

17 No contractual privity—or any nexus whatsoever—is alleged between foreign  
18 plaintiffs and TMCC. Thus, as in *Twombly*, plaintiffs have failed to plead  
19 allegations making any of the claims factually plausible *against TMCC*.

20 **B. Foreign Plaintiffs' Attempt To Sweep TMCC Into Their Claims**  
21 **Through Group Pleading Also Fails**

22 The Supreme Court's decision in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949-50  
23 (2009) establishes that group pleading without any specific facts alleging acts of  
24 wrongdoing by each defendant is insufficient to state a cause of action.

25 In *Iqbal*, the complaint set forth claims against various defendants related to  
26 mistreatment while confined in a prison facility. 129 S.Ct. at 1944. While  
27 allegations related to some of the defendants could, if proved, demonstrate  
28 unconstitutional misconduct, those allegations were irrelevant as to the particular



1 defendants seeking dismissal of the complaint. *Id.* at 1942-1943. The only factual  
2 allegations against the defendants seeking dismissal of the complaint did "not show,  
3 or even intimate that [moving defendants] purposefully housed detainees in the  
4 [prison] due to their race, religion, or national origin." *Id.* at 1952.

5 The Ninth Circuit has applied the *Iqbal* rule to dismiss defendants, like  
6 TMCC here, against which no specific allegations of wrongdoing were made. In  
7 *Moss v. U.S. Secret Service*, 572 F.3d 962, 971 (9th Cir. 2009) a complaint against  
8 two United States Secret Service Agents was dismissed due to plaintiffs' failure to  
9 allege facts demonstrating that the agents, as opposed to the local police, violated  
10 plaintiffs' constitutional rights. The court noted that the complaint failed to allege, or  
11 even imply, that the agents had anything to do with how the local police reacted and  
12 further explained: "[w]ithout any allegation tying the Agents to the actions of the  
13 local police, we may not assume that either did anything beyond ordering Plaintiffs  
14 moved to the east side of Fourth Street." *Id.* The court concluded that plaintiffs  
15 failed to plead facts setting forth a plausible claim against the Secret Service  
16 defendants. *Id.* See also *Harris v. Amgen, Inc.*, 573 F.3d 728, 736, n.6 (9th Cir.  
17 2009) (affirming district court's dismissal of plaintiff's claim that individual  
18 defendants breached their fiduciary duties; plaintiff's complaint made insufficient  
19 factual allegations against the individual defendants).

20 Like the plaintiffs in *Iqbal*, *Moss* and *Harris*, foreign plaintiffs have failed to  
21 allege *any* facts tying TMCC to any wrongful conduct, such that it could be subject  
22 to liability for their product defect-based claims.

23 Apparently recognizing they cannot allege facts specific to TMCC due to the  
24 absence of any relationship with TMCC (addressed above), foreign plaintiffs  
25 attempt to sweep TMCC into their claims by alleging in conclusory fashion that:  
26 "Defendants are and were responsible for the manufacture, design, distribution, sale  
27 and lease of vehicles, having the same [sudden unintended acceleration] defect as  
28 those Toyota vehicles sold worldwide." (Amended Foreign MCC, ¶ 28.)

1 But foreign plaintiffs have failed to assert any factual allegations tying  
2 TMCC's finance business to the alleged product defects at issue, or even to their  
3 decision to purchase a Toyota vehicle. Indeed, a word search of the Amended  
4 Foreign MCC demonstrates that, but for allegations in three paragraphs as to  
5 TMCC's California residency, the Amended Foreign MCC is devoid of any  
6 allegations whatsoever specific to TMCC. (Amended Foreign MCC, ¶¶ 1, 28, 85.)  
7 The Amended Foreign MCC therefore fails to allege facts supporting their claims of  
8 wrongdoing by TMCC as required by *Iqbal*.

9 Thus, under *Iqbal* and its progeny, the Amended Foreign MCC should be  
10 dismissed as to TMCC.<sup>4</sup>

### 11 **III. CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons, the Amended Foreign MCC should be dismissed as  
13 to TMCC, with prejudice.<sup>5</sup>  
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21 <sup>4</sup> See also Toyota Defs.' Mot. to Dismiss §§ I.C., II.B. (foreign plaintiffs' use of  
22 improper group pleading fails to state any claim sufficient to meet the  
standards of *Iqbal* and *Twombly*).

23 <sup>5</sup> Foreign plaintiffs have already amended their complaint once as of right.  
24 And despite being advised that TMCC does no business in any of the relevant  
25 countries, foreign plaintiffs persisted in including TMCC in their amended  
26 complaint. Given this knowledge and the futility of any further amendment,  
27 foreign plaintiffs should not be permitted leave to amend again. *Kaplan v.*  
28 *Rose*, 49 F.3d 1363, 1370 (9th Cir. 1994) (amendment viewed unfavorably  
when facts have been known); *Moore v. Kayport Package Expres, Inc.*, 885  
F.2d 531, 538 (9th Cir. 1989) (leave to amend need not be given if it would be  
futile); *Ascon Properties, Inc. v. Mobil Oil Co*, 866 F.2d 1149, 1160 (9th Cir.  
1989) ("district court's discretion to deny leave to amend is particularly broad  
where plaintiff has previously amended the complaint").



1 Dated: January 25, 2011

2 Respectfully submitted,

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4  
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